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"*WE are continuing our task, implacably pursuing the enemy.*" . . .

—Marshal Foch to the Paris Municipal Council

"*THE German people must know that their rulers have outraged the laws of humanity.*"

—Premier Lloyd George, at Manchester.

# What the Hun Will Find When He Tears Off Our "Mask"

## A Striking Consistency in the Ranks of Those Who Fight the German Menace

GERMANY fights desperately now to avert the deluge. In the face of a waning power of arms and the prospect of overwhelming military defeat when American forces are fully in the field, the German turns to schemes and stratagems again in an effort to turn the Allied aim from its target. Signs abound that the biggest peace offensive of the war is being shaped and will soon be fully launched.

Every effort will be made to spread distrust and doubt in the Allied ranks to break up the growing Allied progression toward victory. Military expectations, justified by the new fashion of events, will be belittled and the spiritual aims of the Allies—all the reasons for which they are fighting—will be discredited.

According to a Tribune correspondent, writing from Amsterdam, one German authority is quoted as predicting a peace move which will "tear the mask from the faces of the enemy governments and compel them to show their peoples whether they are fighting a war of conquest or are really striving for a league of nations and democratic objectives."

The "mask" motif in the German chorus is an interesting betrayal of the Teutonic-mindedness for disguise and camouflage. Doubtless threats of that kind have no sincere impulse behind them. For to take the German at his word and actually tabulate what Allied spokesmen have said about the aims of war is to reveal a striking consistency in the ranks of those who fight the German menace—an amazing unity and adherence to principles that the German has always threatened, always belittled, opposed. If there are "masks" to be torn and revelations to be made, there is none more apt than the revelation of the False German Mind made by Germany's own Ambassador to London, Prince Lichnowsky, who sat in London in despair in those fateful days of 1914 watching his evil masters pushing the world into the pit of a world struggle. Broken by the part he was made to play in the greatest crime of time, unable to bear the ignominy of having part in what he did not want to have a part, Prince Lichnowsky revealed the background of negotiations in that critical time. And in conclusion this is what he tried to tell the German people. It is well to recall it now, because it coincides so definitely with all the world aims at in fighting until Germany is beaten. He wrote thus:

"Is it not intelligible that our enemies should declare that they will not rest before a system is destroyed which is a constant menace to our neighbors? Must they not otherwise fear that in a few years' time they will again have to take up arms and again see their provinces overrun and their towns and villages destroyed? Have they not proved to be right who declared that the spirit of Treitschke and Bernhardi governed the German people, that spirit which glorified war as such and did not loathe it as an evil, that with us the feudal knight and Junker, the warrior

caste, still rule and form ideas and values, not the civilian gentleman; that the love of the duel which animates our academic youth still persists in those who control the destinies of the people? Did not the Zabern incident and the parliamentary discussions about it clearly demonstrate to foreign countries the value we place on the rights and liberties of the citizen if these collide with questions of military power?"

What Germany faces before an end can be made of war lies clearly before her. No "mask" needs to be torn aside for her to see the judgment of the world. The judgment is plain in the following statements, which have been taken from prominent pronouncements on Allied aims, made in the period since the beginning of the war:

**By fifty-seven leading British writers, September 17, 1914:**

"Whatever the world destiny of Germany may be, we in Great Britain are ourselves conscious of a destiny and a duty. That destiny and duty, alike for us and for all the English-speaking race, call upon us to uphold the rule of common justice between civilized peoples, to defend the rights of small nations and to maintain the free and law-abiding ideals of Western Europe against the rule of blood and iron and the domination of the whole continent by a military caste."



**King George to the governments and peoples of self-governing dominions and to India, September 9, 1914:**

"Had I stood aside when in defiance of pledges to which my kingdom was a party the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honor and given to destruction the liberties of my empire and of mankind. . . . Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples are the common heritage of Great Britain and of the empire."

**Premier Asquith at Edinburgh, September 18, 1914:**

"We are at war for three reasons: In the first place, to vindicate the sanctity of treaty obligations and of what is properly called the public law of Europe; in the second place, to assert and to enforce the independence of free states, relatively small and weak, against the encroachments and the violence of the strong; and, in the third place, to withstand, as we believe in the best interests not only of our own empire but of civilization at large, the arrogant claim of a single power to dominate the development of the destinies of Europe."

**Premier Asquith at Dublin, September 25, 1914:**

"... What was it we had at stake? First and foremost, the fulfillment to the small and relatively weak country of our plighted word, and behind and beyond that the maintenance of the whole system of international good will, which is the moral bond of the civilized world."

**Dr. Charles W. Eliot in a letter to "The New York Times," November 14, 1914:**

"This German view of the worthlessness of international agreements . . . is a potent reason for the continuance of the war by the Allies until Germany is defeated;

## Goose-Stepping for Peace



The Stage Is Set for the Biggest Hun Peace Offensive of the War. This Is as Near as the German Has Ever Come to Evolving a Dove

ed; because it is plain to all the nations of the world, except Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, at the moment that the hopes of mankind for a gradual development of international order and peace rest on the sanctity of contracts between nations and on the development of adequate sanctions in the administration of international law. The new doctrine of military necessity affronts all law and is completely and hopelessly barbarous."

**Premier Viviani to the Chamber of Deputies, December 22, 1914:**

"Nothing more sublime has ever presented itself before the eyes of men than this struggle against barbarism and despotism, against a system of provocation and continual threats, which Germany called peace; against a system of murders and collective pillage, which Germany called war; against the insolent hegemony of a military caste. France with her allies has let loose the scourge of war against all these. France, the emancipator and avenger, has sprung up at one bound. This is the issue at stake. It goes beyond the life of the present generation."

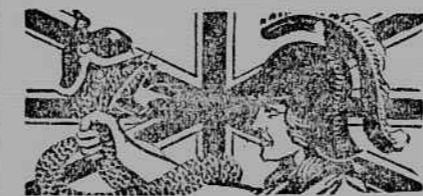
**Premier Asquith to the Commons, March 1, 1915:**

"We shall never sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than

she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

**Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister of England, March 22, 1915:**

"We wish the nations of Europe to be free to live their independent lives, working out



their own form of government for themselves and their own national developments, whether they be great nations or small states, in full liberty. This is our ideal . . . after the war we and the other nations of Europe must be free to live, not menaced continually by talk of 'supreme war lords' and 'shining armor' and the sword continually 'rattled in the scabbard' and heaven continually invoked as the accomplice of Germany, and not having our policy dictated and our national destinies and activities controlled by the military caste of Prussia."

**Premier Salandra in the Roman Capitol, June 2, 1915:**

"... In the name of Italy I declare for no subjection and no protectorate over any one. The dream of a universal hegemony is shattered. The world has risen. The peace and civilization of future humanity must be founded on respect for existing national autonomies."

**President Poincaré to the Deputies, August 5, 1915:**

"The only peace which the republic can accept is that which guarantees the security of Europe, and which will permit us to breathe and to live and to work to reconstruct our dismembered country and repair our ruins, a peace which will effectually protect us against any offensive return of the Germanic ambitions. The present generations are accountable to France for posterity. They will not permit the profanation of the trust which their ancestors confided to their charge."

**Premier Briand to the Deputies, September 14, 1916:**

"Peace through victory, a solid and durable peace, guaranteed against any return of violence by appropriate international penalties."

**Lloyd George, as Secretary for War, September 23, 1916:**

"The inhumanity, the pitilessness of the

## The World's Judgment Is Quite Plain; Our Aims Are Manifest

fighting that must come before a lasting peace is possible is not comparable with the cruelty that would be involved in stopping the war while there remains a possibility of civilization again being menaced from the same quarter. Peace now or at any time before the final and complete elimination of this menace is unthinkable."

**Lloyd George, as Premier, to the Commons, December 19, 1916:**

"Complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees. . . . This is the struggle for international right, international honor, international good faith. . . . The embattlements, laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism, were broken, and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach Europe would have been inundated with a flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power."

**President Wilson's War Message to Congress, April 2, 1917:**

"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the right of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."

**President Wilson's fourteen conditions of peace, in an address to Congress, January 8, 1918:**

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at. No more private international understandings.
2. Freedom of the seas, in peace and war, except as agreed by international understanding.
3. Removal of economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions.
4. Adequate guarantees for reductions of armaments.
5. Adjustment of all colonial claims, the interests of the natives to have equal weight with the claims of governments.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory and a chance for her unhampered national development.
7. Evacuation, restoration and complete independence of Belgium.
8. Liberation and restoration of the invaded part of France and "righting the wrong of 1871."
9. Readjustment of Italian frontiers on the principle of nationality.
10. Opportunity for the autonomous development of the peoples in Austria-Hungary.
11. Evacuation of Rumania, Montenegro and Serbia. Access to the sea for Serbia. Restoration of occupied territories. Balkan boundaries to be established and internationally guaranteed along national lines.
12. Turkey to retain purely Turkish territory. Autonomy for other races in Turkey. Dardanelles to be open under international guarantees.
13. Erection and international guarantee of a Polish state, including all territory indisputably Polish, with access to the sea.
14. Formation of a league of nations to guarantee independence and integrity of great and small nations alike.

**President Wilson's four principles, enunciated in an address to Congress, February 11, 1918:**

1. Each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case, and upon such adjustments as are the most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.
2. Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sov-

erignty, as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

3. Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and

4. All well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe, and consequently of the world.

**President Wilson at the opening of the Third Liberty Loan Drive, Baltimore, April 6, 1918:**

"For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer. I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. . . . Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right, as America conceives it, or dominion, as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast away selfish dominion down in the dust."



**President Wilson, opening the Red Cross Drive, at the Metropolitan Opera House, May 18, 1918:**

"There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves. Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war. . . . The helpless and the friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor, and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake, I tell them now they are mistaken. For the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, in so far as we are concerned, is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind."

"If they wish peace, let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are."

That was not many months ago, but the German has been beaten back since then to the point where only trickery and deceit, all the evil he knows so well to use, can save him. Our objects in the war have not changed. They have only come nearer to achievement. Patriotism and watchfulness at home will continue to guard against letting German lies steal the fruits of our soldiers' victories abroad.